

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • S-3

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage 5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Gems* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency 5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 130 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding 5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What is a gem? (any beautiful stone used in jewelry)

What are crystals? (concentrated minerals—some of the most famous gems)

How do crystals form? (when a mineral is squeezed, melted, or dissolved)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Gems*.

Optional Activity 5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread the cards face down on the table. Have the child turn over two cards and read the words. If the noun and adjective forms match and the child identifies this, he/she gets to keep the cards. If the words do not match or the child is incorrect, he/she turns the cards back over. It is now your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Many people consider gems to be the earth's most beautiful creations. They are willing to spend thousands of dollars for even a small bit of that beauty.

A gem is any beautiful stone that can be used in jewelry. Most gems have beautiful colors or sparkle, and they are hard enough to hold up to daily wear.

Some of the most famous and expensive gems, including diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, are crystals. Crystals are very pure forms of minerals.

Most crystals form deep within the earth under very special conditions. Some, like diamonds, form when the mineral is squeezed under layers of rocks. Others, such as sapphires, form when a mineral gets so hot inside the earth that it melts. And still other gems, such as opals, form when minerals dissolve in water. As the water evaporates very slowly, the mineral left behind forms a crystal.



This photo of the Hope diamond shows its actual size.

Part 2

Most mineral gems are found deep within the earth. Humans 10
 must dig mines to get them. Because gems are so small and 22
 rare, mining is often still done by hand. The more rare the gem 35
 and the harder it is to find, the more valuable it is. 47

When a miner finds a gem, it looks very different from the one 60
 you see in a ring or necklace. The gem often has rough edges. 73
 Its surface looks dull. Its shape is bumpy. Gems often have 84
 cracks, dark marks, bubbles, and other flaws. 91

Gem cutters, called lapidaries, cut gems into regular shapes 100
 that show off their best qualities and cover their flaws. Most 111
 crystal gems are cut into flat surfaces called facets. Facets 121
 show off the gem's color and pattern and allow it to sparkle 133
 with reflected light. 136



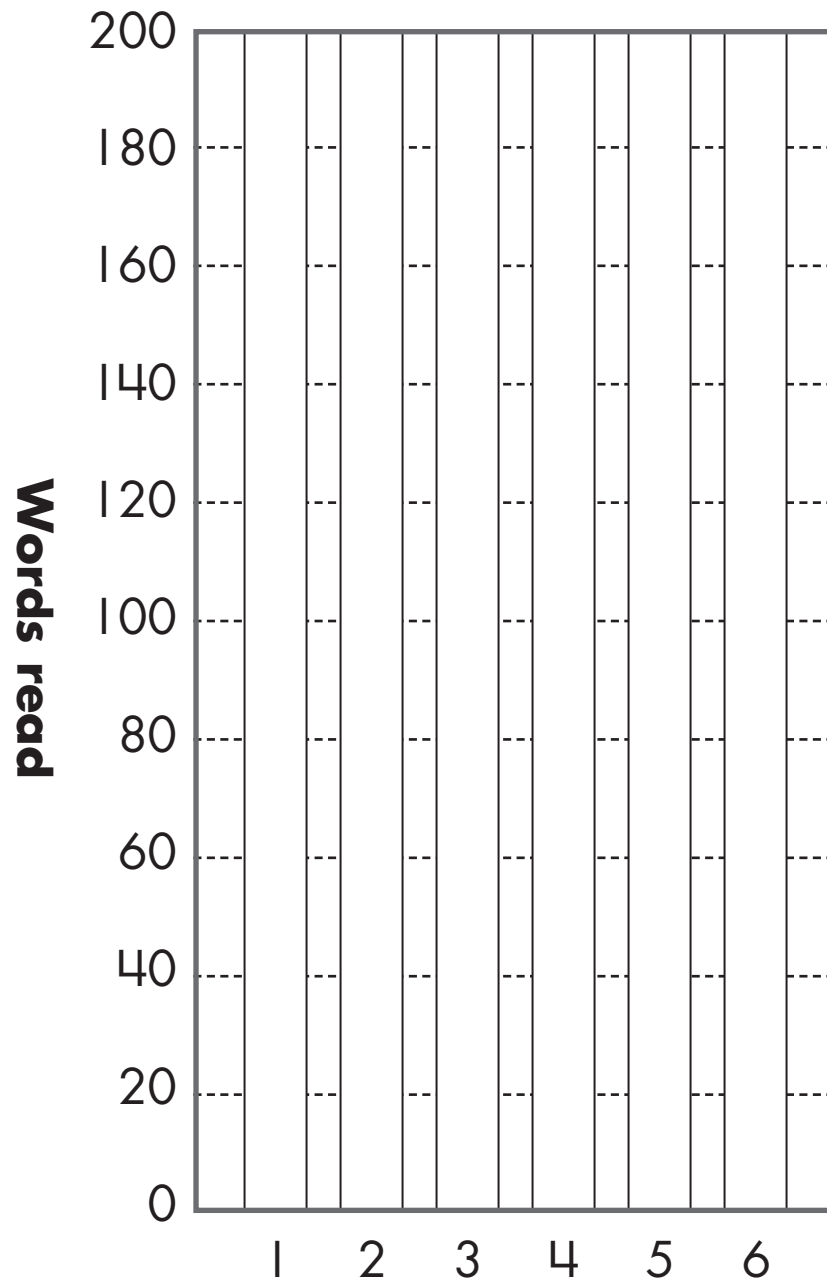
carving jade

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson S-3

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



beauty

beautiful

expense

expensive

shine

shiny

fame

famous

bump

bumpy

darkness

dark

crack

cracked

create

creative